

this economy. That's the most important thing. We've got to find a way to do that consistent with what has happened already. And I'm very encouraged. I don't think—the American people shouldn't be upset by what's going on. The House—they should go talk to their Senators if they have a different view, and they want them to take a different view toward these particular taxes. That's what I'm trying to do, is to get the House and the Senate to work together before the Senate Finance Committee even votes.

Macedonia

Q. Why are there troops on the ground in Macedonia, Mr. President?

The President. To limit the conflict. As we said all along, we would support the United Nations in limiting the conflict. It's a very limited thing. No combat but an attempt to limit the conflict.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks on Signing the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993

June 10, 1993

I want to thank Senator Leahy, Senator Biden, Congressman Brooks, and Congressman Fish for being here today and for their leadership in helping to enact into law the bill I am about to sign. I want to thank the Attorney General for her presence here and for the work that the Justice Department did on this bill, H.R. 1313, called the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993.

This bill was the embodiment of the concept that the Vice President, who has just come in—come on up. Good to see you. He's magical. I uttered his name, and he appeared. *[Laughter]* This bill is the embodiment of the concept that the Vice President and I strongly espoused during our campaign last year. It will allow American companies, large and small, to pool their resources to compete and win in the international marketplace.

Our Nation leads the world in basic research. We also have to be second to none in moving new technologies from the laboratory to the marketplace. We have to unleash the creativeness and the inventive prowess of both corporate giants and start-up enterprises in order to spur economic growth and new jobs.

The cooperative arrangements envisioned by this legislation will become increasingly necessary as the costs and skills required to develop and manufacture new products exceed the resources of any single company. These alliances will also help our businesses reduce the time required to bring new products to market, which frequently determines who wins and who loses in today's competitive marketplace. Successful companies, in turn, will create high-wage, high-skill jobs that will help to revitalize our economy.

By clarifying and eliminating misapprehensions about antitrust risk, this legislation will allow joint ventures that can increase efficiency, facilitate entry into markets, and create new productive capacity that otherwise would simply not be achieved.

I'm confident this legislation will benefit both the consumers and the workers in the United States by strengthening our industrial base while maintaining a sound antitrust oversight to prevent improper collusion. Now is the time to strip away outdated impediments to economic growth and to our potential and to begin real movement in this last decade of the 20th century.

I'm pleased that the committee report stresses that this legislation is consistent with our international obligations. Our administration will implement this legislation in a way that honors the commitments as set forth in our treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, bilateral investment treaties, and free trade agreements, and various organizations for economic cooperation and development.

Again, I want to commend Chairman Brooks, Senator Leahy, Senator Biden, Congressman Fish, and all the other Members of the Congress who worked so hard to make this bill a reality and the leadership of both the House and the Senate. This is an example

of how you can have a real bipartisan coalition to make America work again, to help our business and our working people to move forward in the global economy. And I am very excited about it.

And I know that the Vice President joins me in thanking the congressional sponsors for their strong leadership. And I want to thank all the people here around me who helped to make the bill a reality, members of the congressional staffs and of the high-tech community.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:15 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. H.R. 1313, approved June 10, was assigned Public Law No. 103-42. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks on Signing the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993

June 10, 1993

The President. Ladies and gentlemen, I want to welcome all those of you who are here today for the signing of S. 1, the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, and to especially recognize the bipartisan coalition which made this bill possible, led by the Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives who are here. I also want to thank the representatives of the groups who are here, including the Women's Health Network, the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Allen Guttmacher Institute, the Alzheimer's Association, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, the Breast Cancer Coalition and the National Health Council, and perhaps others. If I've left anyone out, forgive me.

This legislation highlights the importance of programs administered by the National Institutes of Health, programs vital to our science and biomedical research base. The research carried out at NIH has already led to a healthier and far more productive America. However, there are many challenges still ahead. And this legislation provides the hope that someday we can prevent or cure diseases such as diabetes, cancer, coronary heart disease, AIDS, and Alzheimer's.

I'm particularly supportive of those provisions of S. 1 aimed at improving the health

of women and minorities. It's important that we ensure that resources are devoted to increasing our knowledge about conditions which uniquely affect these populations. It's equally important that we expand opportunities and support for the inclusion of women and minorities in research activities.

In the 12 years since AIDS was first reported in the United States, much progress has been made through NIH-supported research. Gains have been made in making available treatment for AIDS and AIDS-related conditions. And clinical trials are underway to test possible vaccines for prevention or treatment of HIV infection.

Someday we're going to have a treatment for all those beepers that go off. [Laughter] They have to go to a vote. That's why we're hurrying this up.

We still face, however, an immense undertaking to address the needs of the nearly 300 of our fellow citizens who become infected with HIV each and every day. We must improve the effectiveness of our prevention activity, increase access to early treatment for already infected individuals, and strengthen our research programs. I am pleased to say that S. 1 provides a framework for the increased coordination and direction of AIDS research.

Finally, S. 1 reinforces my action of January 22d to lift the moratorium on Federal funding of transplantation research involving human subjects using fetal tissue from induced abortions. This research has promising application for the treatment of life-threatening conditions including Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, Huntington's, and diabetes. At the same time, S. 1 puts in place important safeguards to ensure against possible abuses by providing a clear separation between research and abortion.

In signing the legislation, I underscore our commitment to address the immeasurable cost to our society and the suffering of our citizens from illness and disability. By strengthening and enhancing biomedical and behavioral research, this National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act is an important step in fulfilling our commitment to promote the health and well-being of all Americans.